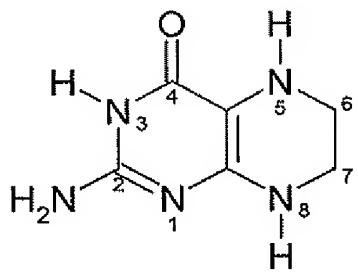


The listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

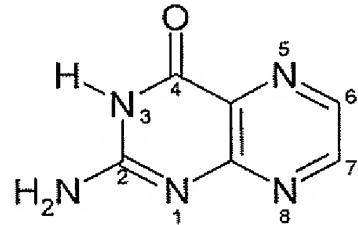
**Listing of Claims:**

1. (Previously Presented) A process for preparing tetrahydropterin of the following formula



or a tetrahydropterin compound of said tetrahydropterin that is substituted at the 6-, or 7- or 6- and 7- position or positions,

comprising hydrogenating pterin of the following formula



or a pterin compound of said pterin that is monosubstituted at the 6-, or 7- or 6- and 7- position or positions,

with hydrogen in a polar reaction medium in the presence of a hydrogenation catalyst that is a metal complex that is soluble in the reaction medium, wherein the catalyst contains a ligand which is (i) triarylphosphine, (ii) tetramethylene phenylphosphine (iii) pentamethylene phenylphosphine, or (iv) a bidentate ligand with a tertiary amine group and a phosphine group or with two tertiary phosphine groups as complexing groups, wherein the bidentate ligands form together with a metal atom a five- to ten membered ring.

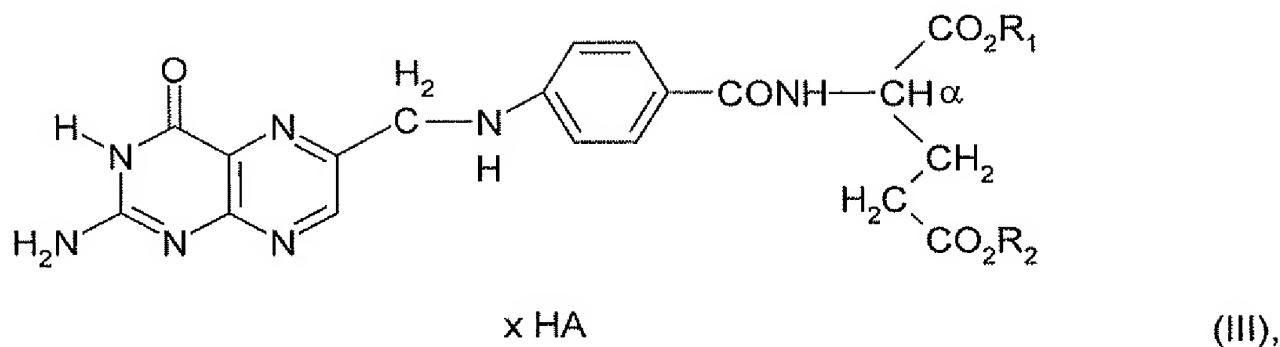
2. (Previously Presented) A process according to claim 1, wherein the polar reaction medium is an aqueous or alcoholic reaction medium.

3. (Previously Presented) A process according to claim 1, wherein the pterin compound is folic acid, a folic acid salt, a folic acid ester, a folic acid ester salt or a dihydro form thereof, with the proviso that in the event of using folic acid, a carboxylic acid thereof or a dihydro form thereof, the reaction medium is aqueous, and in the event of using a folic acid ester, a folic acid ester salt or a dihydro form thereof, the reaction medium is an alcohol.

4. (Previously Presented) A process according to claim 1, wherein the metal complex contains a chiral ligand.

5. (Previously Presented) A process according to claim 3, wherein the metal complex contains a chiral ligand.

6. (Previously Presented) A process according to claim 5, wherein the folic acid ester salt is of formula III and is in the form of a single enantiomer or a mixture of enantiomers of formula III,



in which

one of R<sub>1</sub> or R<sub>2</sub> is H, and the other one of R<sub>1</sub> or R<sub>2</sub> is a monovalent hydrocarbon radical or a hydrocarbon radical attached via a carbon atom in which one or more carbon atoms are each independently replaced by oxygen, sulfur, NH, -N=, or -N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> Alkyl)-, or both R<sub>1</sub> and R<sub>2</sub> independently of one another represent a monovalent hydrocarbon radical or a hydrocarbon radical attached via a carbon atom in which one or more carbon atoms are each independently replaced by oxygen, sulfur, NH, -N=, or -N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> Alkyl)-,

HA stands for a monobasic to tribasic inorganic or organic acid, and

x denotes an integer from 1 to 6 or a fractional number between 0 and 6.

7. (Previously Presented) A process according to claim 6, wherein HA is substituted or substituted phenylsulphonic acid.

8. (Previously Presented) A process according to claim 1, wherein said process is carried out at a hydrogen pressure of 1 to 500 bars.

9. (Previously Presented) A process according to claim 1, wherein said process is carried out at a temperature is 0 to 150<sup>0</sup> C.

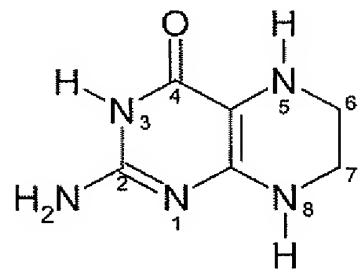
10. (Previously Presented) A process according to claim 1, wherein the molar ratio of pterin or pterin compound to catalyst is 10 to 100,000.

11. (Previously Presented) A process according to claim 1, wherein the reaction medium is water or water in admixture with an organic solvent.

12. (Previously Presented) A process according to claim 2, wherein the alcoholic reaction medium is an alcohol, or an alcohol in admixture with an organic solvent.

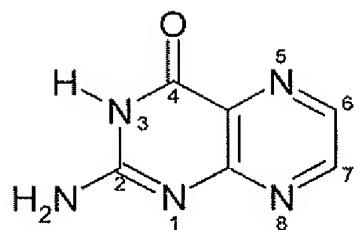
13. (Previously Presented) A process according to claim 1, wherein the metal complex contains a d-8 metal.

14. (Currently Amended) A process for preparing tetrahydropterin of the following formula



or a tetrahydropterin compound of said tetrahydropterin that is substituted at the 6-, or 7- or 6- and 7- position or positions,

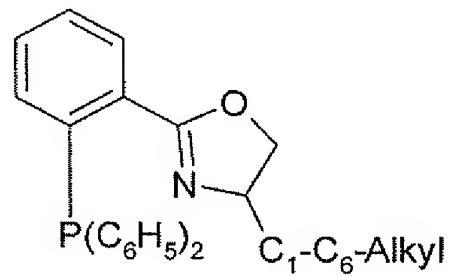
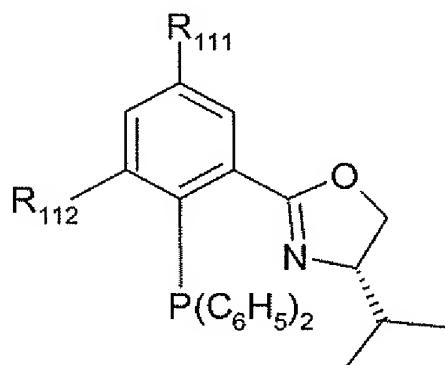
comprising hydrogenating pterin of the following formula



or a pterin compound of said pterin that is monosubstituted at the 6-, or 7- or 6- and 7- position or positions,

with hydrogen in a polar reaction medium in the presence of a hydrogenation catalyst that is a metal complex that is soluble in the reaction medium, wherein the catalyst has a ligand that is an achiral or chiral ditertiary diphosphine, having tertiary phosphine groups which contain two identical or different, identical unsubstituted or substituted hydrocarbon radicals with 1 to 20 carbon atoms

or a compound of the following formulae



wherein R<sub>111</sub> and R<sub>112</sub> are each independently H or methyl.

15. (Previously Presented) A process according to claim 14, wherein the reaction medium is an alcoholic reaction medium, and wherein in the diphosphine the phosphine groups are attached (a) to various carbon atoms of a hydrocarbon chain having 2 to 4 carbon atoms, or (b) directly or via a bridging group  $-CR_aR_b-$  in the ortho positions of a cyclopentadienyl ring or to a cyclopentadienyl ring of a ferrocenyl, wherein  $R_a$  and  $R_b$  are the same or different and stand for H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> fluoroalkyl, C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> cycloalkyl, phenyl, benzyl, or phenyl or benzyl substituted with 1 to 3 C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkoxy.

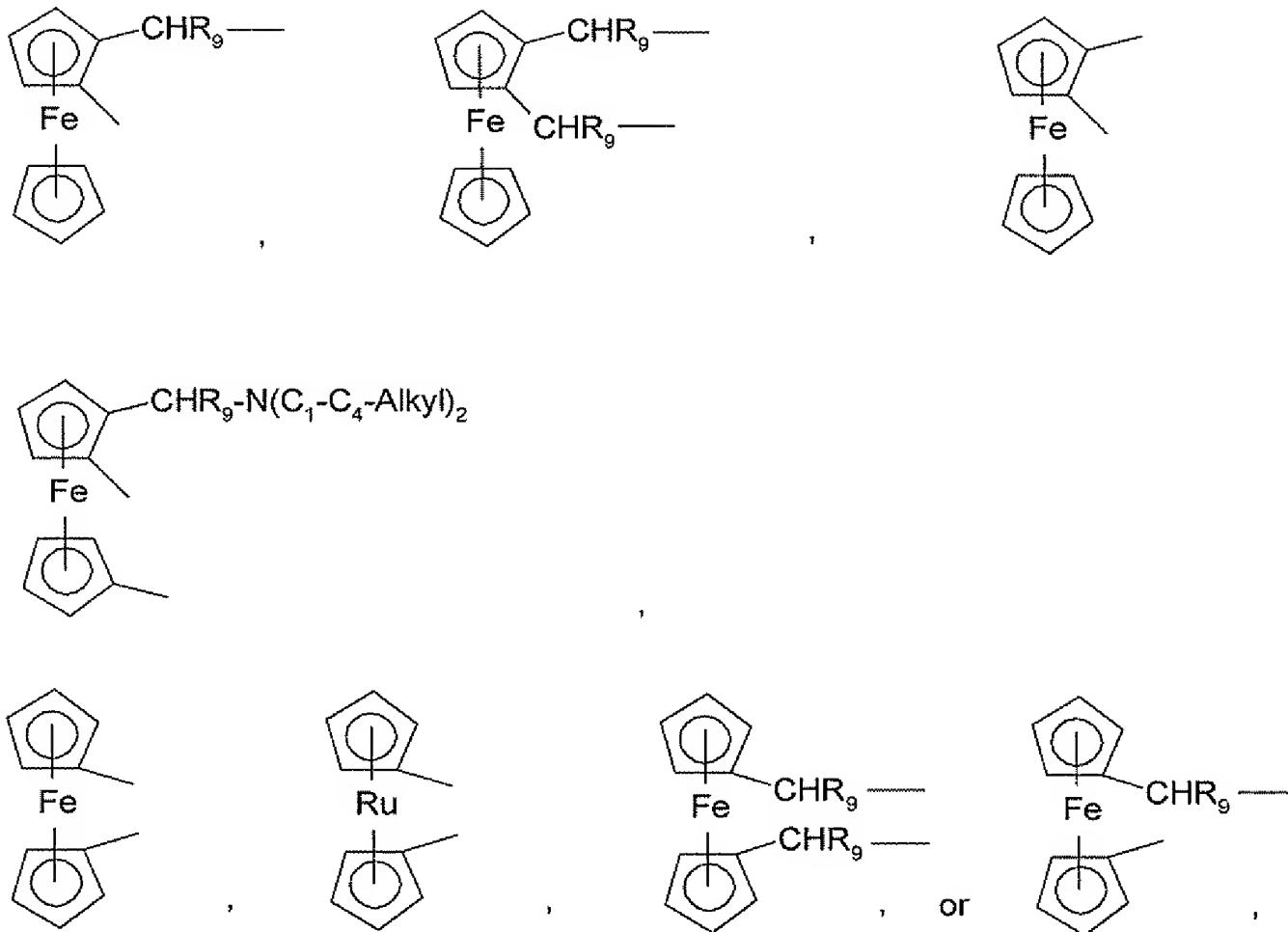
16. (Previously Presented) A process according to claim 14, wherein the reaction medium is an alcoholic reaction medium, and the diphosphine is of formula IV,



in which

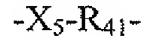
R<sub>4</sub>, R<sub>5</sub>, R<sub>7</sub> and R<sub>8</sub> independently of one another represent a hydrocarbon radical with 1 to 20 carbon atoms, which is unsubstituted or substituted with halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> haloalkoxy, (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>3</sub>Si, (C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkyl)<sub>3</sub>Si, -NH<sub>2</sub>, -NH(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkyl), -NH(phenyl), -NH(benzyl), -N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, -N(phenyl)<sub>2</sub>, -N(benzyl)<sub>2</sub>, morpholinyl, piperidinyl, pyrrolidinyl, piperazinyl, -ammonium-X<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>, -SO<sub>3</sub>M<sub>1</sub>, -CO<sub>2</sub>M<sub>1</sub>, -PO<sub>3</sub>M<sub>1</sub>, or -CO<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, in which M<sub>1</sub> represents an alkali metal or hydrogen and X<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> is the anion of a monobasic acid; or R<sub>4</sub> and R<sub>5</sub>, and/or R<sub>7</sub> and R<sub>8</sub> together denote tetramethylene, pentamethylene, or 3-oxa-pentane-1,5-diyl, which is unsubstituted or substituted with halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy; and R<sub>6</sub> is C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkylene, which is unsubstituted or substituted with C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>

alkoxy, C<sub>5</sub> or C<sub>6</sub> cycloalkyl, phenyl, napthyl, or benzyl; 1,2 or 1,3-cycloalkylene, 1,2- or 1,3-cycloalkylenylene, 1,2- or 1,3-bicycloalkylene or 1,2- or 1,3-bicycloalkenylene with 4 to 10 carbon atoms, which is unsubstituted or substituted with C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, phenyl, or benzyl; 1,2- or 1,3-cycloalkylene, 1,2- or 1,3-cycloalkylene, 1,2- or 1,3-bicycloalkylene or 1,2- or 1,3-bicycloalkylene with 4 to 10 carbon atoms, which is unsubstituted or substituted with C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, phenyl, or benzyl, at whose 1 and/or 2 positions or at whose 3-position methylene or C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkylidene is attached; 1,4-butylene substituted in the 2,3 positions with R<sub>9</sub>R<sub>10</sub>C(O-)<sub>2</sub>, and which in the 1 and/or 4 positions is unsubstituted or substituted with C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, phenyl, or benzyl, and where R<sub>9</sub> and R<sub>10</sub> independently of one another represent hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, phenyl or benzyl; 3,4- or 2,4-pyrrolidinylene or methylene-4-pyrrolidine-4-yl whose nitrogen atom is substituted with hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkyl, phenyl, benzyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkoxy carbonyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> acyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>12</sub> alkylaminocarbonyl; or denotes 1,2-phenylene, 2-benzylene, 1,2-xylylene, 1,8-naphthylene, 2,2'-dinaphthylene or 2,2'-diphenylene, which is unsubstituted or substituted with halogen, -OH, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> alkoxy, phenyl, benzyl, phenoxy or benzyloxy; or R<sub>6</sub> stands for a radical of the formulas



in which R<sub>9</sub> denotes hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> fluoroalkyl, unsubstituted phenyl or phenyl substituted with 1 to 3 F, Cl, Br, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkoxy or fluoromethyl.

17. (Previously Presented) A process according to claim 14, wherein the reaction medium is an aqueous reaction medium, and the diphosphine contains one or more water-solubilising polar substituents, which are attached either directly or via a bridging group to substituents of the phosphine group, wherein the bridging group is of formula



wherein

X<sub>5</sub> is a direct bond, O, NH, Si(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl), NH-CO, N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)CO, CO-NH, CON(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl), NH-CO-O, N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)CO-O, O-CO-NH, O-CON(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl), NH-CO-NH, N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)CO-NH or N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)CO-N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl), and

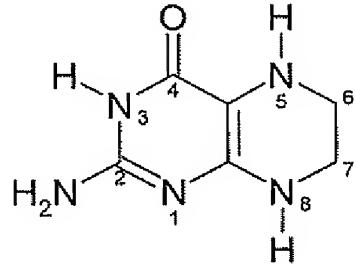
R<sub>41</sub> is a divalent hydrocarbon radical with 1 to 40 carbon atoms.

18. (Currently Amended) A process according to claim 14, wherein the reaction medium is an aqueous reaction medium, and the diphosphine is of formula XLIII,



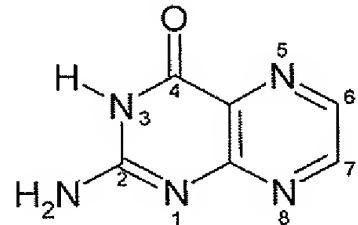
in which M<sub>1</sub> stands for H, an alkali metal cation or an ammonium cation, R<sub>42</sub> denotes C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl or H, and R<sub>41</sub> is a monovalent radical of a chiral ditertiary diphosphine, having tertiary phosphine groups which contain two identical or different, identical unsubstituted or substituted hydrocarbon radicals with 1 to 20 carbon atoms, with the CO group being attached directly to a carbon or nitrogen atom of R<sub>41</sub> the monovalent radical, or to an oxygen or nitrogen atom or to a carbon atom of a bridging group present between the CO group and of the monovalent radical R<sub>41</sub>.

19. (Currently Amended) A process for preparing tetrahydropterin of the following formula



or a tetrahydropterin compound of said tetrahydropterin that is substituted at the 6-, or 7- or 6- and 7- position or positions,

comprising hydrogenating pterin of the following formula



or a pterin compound of said pterin that is monosubstituted at the 6-, or 7- or 6- and 7- position or positions,

with hydrogen in a polar reaction medium in the presence of a hydrogenation catalyst that is a metal complex that is soluble in the reaction medium of formula XLIV, XLIVa or XLIVb,

$[X_7Me_2YZ]$  (XLIV),  $[X_7Me_2Y]^{+}A_2^{-}$  (XLIVa)  $[X_7Ru(II)X_8X_9](XLIVb)$ ,

in which

Y stands for monoolefin ligands or a diene ligand;

$X_7$  represents an achiral or chiral ditertiary diphosphine, having tertiary phosphine groups which contain two identical or different, identical unsubstituted or substituted hydrocarbon radicals with 1 to 20 carbon atoms, that forms a 5 to 7 membered ring with the metal atom  $Me_2$  or  $Ru$ ;

$Me_2$  denotes  $Ir(I)$  or  $Rh(I)$ ;

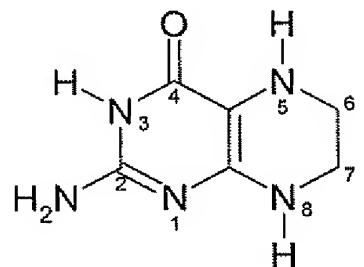
Z represents  $-Cl$ ,  $-Br$ , or  $-I$ ; and

$A_2$  is an anion of an oxy-acid,  $BF_4^-$ ,  $B(Phenyl)_4^-$ ,  $PF_6^-$ ,  $SbCl_6^-$ ,  $AsF_6^-$  or  $SbF_6^-$ ;

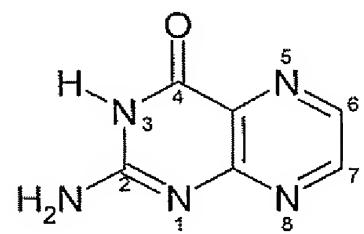
$X_8$  and  $X_9$  are the same or different and have the meaning of Z or  $A_2$ , or  $X_8$  has the meaning of Z or  $A_2$  and  $X_9$  stands for hydride.

20-28. (Cancelled)

29. (Previously Presented) A process for preparing tetrahydropterin of the following formula



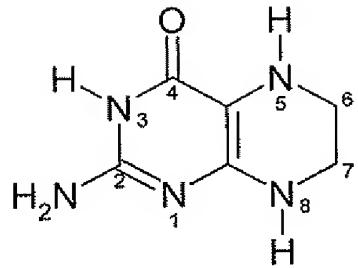
or a tetrahydropterin compound of said tetrahydropterin that is substituted at the 6-, or 7- or 6- and 7- position or positions,  
comprising hydrogenating pterin of the following formula



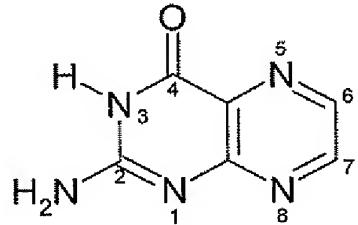
or a pterin compound of said pterin that is monosubstituted at the 6-, or 7- or 6- and 7- position or positions,  
with hydrogen in alcohol or in alcohol in admixture with an organic solvent in the presence of a hydrogenation catalyst that is a metal complex that is soluble in the reaction medium.

30. (Cancelled)

31. (Previously Presented) A process for preparing tetrahydropterin of the following formula



or a tetrahydropterin compound of said tetrahydropterin that is substituted at the 6-, or 7- or 6- and 7- position or positions,  
comprising hydrogenating pterin of the following formula



or a pterin compound of said pterin that is monosubstituted at the 6-, or 7- or 6- and 7- position or positions,

with hydrogen in an alcoholic reaction medium in the presence of a hydrogenation catalyst that is a metal complex that is soluble in the reaction medium and contains an achiral or chiral ditertiary diphosphine that is attached (a) to various carbon atoms of a hydrocarbon chain having 2 to 4 carbon atoms, or (b) directly or via a bridging group  $-CR_aR_b-$  in the ortho positions of a cyclopentadienyl ring or to a cyclopentadienyl ring of a ferrocenyl, wherein  $R_a$  and  $R_b$  are the same or different and stand for H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> fluoroalkyl, C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> cycloalkyl, phenyl, benzyl, or phenyl or benzyl substituted with 1 to 3 C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkoxy.

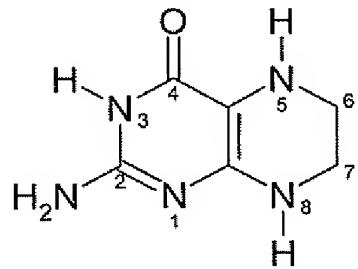
32. (Cancelled)

33. (Previously Presented) A process according to claim 3, wherein the hydrogenation is carried out at elevated pressure.
34. (Previously Presented) A process according to claim 1, wherein the metal complex contains iridium, rhodium or ruthenium.
- 35 (Previously Presented) A process according to claim 14, wherein the reaction medium is an alcoholic reaction medium, and wherein in the ditertiary diphosphines the phosphine groups are attached (a) to various carbon atoms of a hydrocarbon chain having 2 to 4 carbon atoms, or (b) directly or via a bridging group  $-CR_aR_b-$  in the ortho positions of a cyclopentadienyl ring or to a cyclopentadienyl ring of a ferrocenyl, wherein  $R_a$  and  $R_b$  are the same or different and stand for H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> fluoroalkyl, C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> cycloalkyl, benzyl, or phenyl.
36. (Previously Presented) A process according to claim 18, wherein R<sub>42</sub> denotes H.
37. (Previously Presented) A process according to claim 31, wherein R<sub>a</sub> and R<sub>b</sub> are the same or different and stand for H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub> alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> fluoroalkyl, C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>6</sub> cycloalkyl, benzyl, or phenyl.
38. (Previously Presented) A process according to claim 14, wherein the pterin compound is folic acid, a folic acid salt, a folic acid ester, a folic acid ester salt or a dihydro form

thereof, with the proviso that in the event of using folic acid, a carboxylic acid thereof or a dihydro form thereof, the reaction medium is aqueous, and in the event of using a folic acid ester, a folic acid ester salt or a dihydro form thereof, the reaction medium is an alcohol.

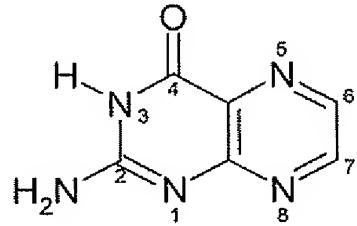
39. (Previously Presented) A process according to claim 19, wherein the pterin compound is folic acid, a folic acid salt, a folic acid ester, a folic acid ester salt or a dihydro form thereof, with the proviso that in the event of using folic acid, a carboxylic acid thereof or a dihydro form thereof, the reaction medium is aqueous, and in the event of using a folic acid ester, a folic acid ester salt or a dihydro form thereof, the reaction medium is an alcohol.

40. (Previously Presented) A process for preparing tetrahydropterin of the following formula



or a tetrahydropterin compound of said tetrahydropterin that is substituted at the 6-, or 7- or 6- and 7- position or positions,

comprising hydrogenating pterin of the following formula



or a pterin compound of said pterin that is monosubstituted at the 6-, or 7- or 6- and 7- position or positions,

with hydrogen in alcohol or in alcohol in admixture with an organic solvent in the presence of a hydrogenation catalyst that is a metal complex that is soluble in the reaction medium, wherein the pterin compound is folic acid, a folic acid salt, a folic acid ester, a folic acid ester salt or a dihydro form thereof, with the proviso that in the event of using folic acid, a carboxylic acid thereof or a dihydro form thereof, the reaction medium is aqueous, and in the event of using a folic acid ester, a folic acid ester salt or a dihydro form thereof, the reaction medium is an alcohol.

41. (Cancelled)

42. (Previously Presented) A process according to claim 31, wherein the pterin compound is folic acid, a folic acid salt, a folic acid ester, a folic acid ester salt or a dihydro form thereof, with the proviso that in the event of using folic acid, a carboxylic acid thereof or a dihydro form thereof, the reaction medium is aqueous, and in the event of using a folic acid ester, a folic acid ester salt or a dihydro form thereof, the reaction medium is an alcohol.

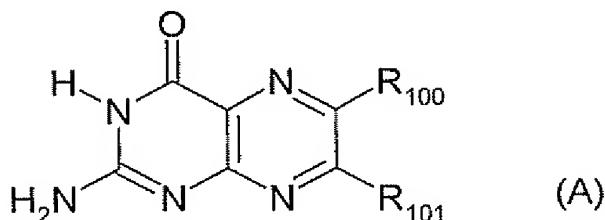
43. (Currently Amended) A process according to claim 6, wherein R<sub>1</sub> and/or R<sub>2</sub> are, each independently, an aliphatic radical with 1-20 carbon atoms, a cycloaliphatic radical with 3-8 carbon atoms, a cycloaliphatic-aliphatic radical with 3-8 cyclic carbon atoms and 1 to 6 carbon atoms in the aliphatic part of the radical, an aromatic hydrocarbon radical with 6-14 carbon atoms, an aromatic-aliphatic radical with 7-15 carbon atoms, a alkyl radical with 2-16

carbon atoms in which one or more carbon atoms are each independently replaced by oxygen, sulfur, NH, or -N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> Alkyl)-, a heterocycloaliphatic radical with 3-8 ring links, a heterocycloaliphatic-aliphatic radical with 3-8 ring links and 1 to 6 carbon atoms in the aliphatic part of the radical, a heteroaromatic radical with 4 to 13 carbon atoms, a heteroaromatic-aliphatic radical with 4 to 13 cyclic carbon atoms and 1 to 6 carbon atoms in the aliphatic part of the radical, wherein the hetero part of each group means that the radical contains one or more oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen atoms, wherein heterocycloaliphatic means a cycloaliphatic radical in which one or more carbon atoms are each independently replaced by oxygen, sulfur, NH, or N=.

44. (Cancelled)

45. (Previously Presented) A process according to claim 1, wherein the pterin compound is a pterin that is substituted in the 6- and/or 7- positions.

46. (Previously Presented) A process according to claim 1, wherein the pterin compound is of formula (A)



in which

- R<sub>101</sub> is H or independently has the meaning of R<sub>100</sub>,
- R<sub>100</sub> is an organic radical attached via a C, O or N atom and having 1 to 50 carbon atoms,
- M<sub>100</sub> is Li, K, Na, NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>, or ammonium with 1 to 16 carbon atoms,
- R<sub>102</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>5</sub>- or C<sub>6</sub>-cycloalkyl, phenyl or benzyl, and
- R<sub>103</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, phenyl or benzyl.

47. (Previously Presented) A process according to claim 46, wherein  $R_{100}$  is not interrupted or is interrupted by one or more of -O-, -NH-, -N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)-, -C(O)-, -C(O)O-, -OC(O)-, -OC(O)O-, -C(O)NH-, -NHC(O)-, -NHC(O)O-, -OC(O)NH-, -NHC(O)NH-, -C(O)N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)-, -N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)C(O)-, -N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)C(O)O-, -OC(O)N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)-, -N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)C(O)N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)-, and which is unsubstituted or is substituted with F, Cl, Br, -CN, -OCN, -NCO, -OH, -NH<sub>2</sub>, -NHC<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-hydroxyalkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkoxy, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-haloalkoxy, -C(O)OH, -C(O)OM<sub>100</sub>, -C(O)OC<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -C(O)NH<sub>2</sub>, -C(O)NHC<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -C(O)N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>102</sub>-C(O)O-, R<sub>102</sub>-OC(O)O-, R<sub>102</sub>-C(O)NH-, R<sub>102</sub>-C(O)N(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl)-, R<sub>102</sub>-NHC(O)NH-, R<sub>103</sub>C(O)- or -CH(O).

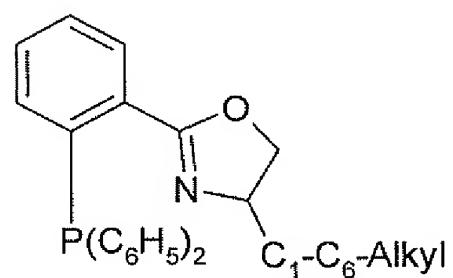
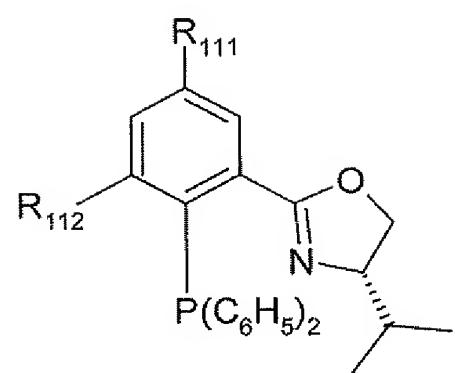
48. (Previously Presented) A process according to claim 19, wherein A<sub>2</sub> is ClO<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup>, CF<sub>3</sub>SO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>, CH<sub>3</sub>SO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>, HSO<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup>, BF<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup>, B(Phenyl)<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup>, PF<sub>6</sub><sup>-</sup>, SbCl<sub>6</sub><sup>-</sup>, AsF<sub>6</sub><sup>-</sup> or SbF<sub>6</sub><sup>-</sup>.

49. (Previously Presented) A process according to claim 6, wherein R<sub>1</sub> and/or R<sub>2</sub> are, each independently,

pyrrolidinyl, piperidinyl, morpholinyl, tetrahydropyranyl, piperazinyl, pyrrolidinyl methyl, pyrrolidinyl ethyl, piperidinyl methyl, piperidinyl ethyl, morpholinyl methyl, morpholinyl ethyl, tetrahydropyranyl methyl, tetrahydropyranyl ethyl, piperazinyl methyl or piperazinyl ethyl.

50. (Cancelled)

51. (New) A process according to claim 14, wherein the catalyst has a ligand that is a compound of the following formulae



wherein  $\text{R}_{111}$  and  $\text{R}_{112}$  are each independently H or methyl.